The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Rhine Frontier.

German and French feeling in regard to the Rhenish Provinces has never perhaps been so well expressed as in Nikolaus Becker's "German Rhine," and the reply to it by Alfred de Musset. The following translations of them will, therefore, now be read with interest:

THE GERMAN RHINE.

BY NIKOLAUS BECKER.

It shall never be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
Tho' raven like she glances
And croaks her foul design.

So long as calmly gliding
It wears its mantle green,
So long as oar dividing
Its mirrored wave is seen.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
So long as youth enhances
His fervor with its wine.

So long as sentry keeping,
The rocks its margin stud;
So long as spires are steeping
Their image in its flood.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
So long as festive dances
Its lover-groups combine.

So long as angler bringeth
Its lusty trout to shore,
So long as minstrel singeth
Its praise from door to door.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
Until its broad expanse is
Its last defender's shrine.

REPLY—BY ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
It has served our wassail bowls to fill.
Can singing its praise from door to door
Efface the hoof-prints, legible still,
Of our cavalry charge that bathed its left bank in your gore?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
On its breast the wound yet gapeth wide,
Which conquering Conde made when he tore
Thro' its mantle of green to the farther side!
Where once the sire has ridden, shall the son not ride once more?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
Of your German virtues what remains
When across its flood our legions pour
And the Empire overclouds your plains?
When all your men have fallen, have ye other men in store?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
If ye your annals would fain forget
Your daughters remember the days of yore,
And wish the Frenchman among them yet,
For whom your vintage white they were always blithe to pour.

If your German Rhine be yours once more,
Then wash your liveries in its tide,
But pitch your arrogance somewhat lower!
Can you recall with generous pride
Your myriad raven-beaks that drank the dying Eagle's gore.

May your German Rhine flow evermore
In peace; and modestly may each spire
Be mirrored fair in its glassy floor!
But, oh! keep down your bacchanal fire
Which, else, may rouse to life again the victor hearts of yore.

Select Miscellany.

Boy Smokers.

Here and there about the street corners and around the doors of amusement you will see a lot of urchins, some of them decently clad and presenting a respectable appearance, who are engaged in asserting their manhood by puffing away at execrable cigars. It is fair to presume that their anxious mamas are not aware of the foul habits their darling boys pick up and practice outside of the parental roof; but for their benefit they should know that it is stated that a French physician has investigated the effect of smoking on thirty-eight boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen, who were addicted to the habit.—Twenty-seven presented distinct symptoms of nicotine poison. In twenty-two there were serious disorders of the circulation, digestion, dullness of intellect, and a marked appetite for strong drinks. In three there was heart affection; in eight decided deterioration of the blood; in twelve there was frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed sleep; and four had ulceration of the mucus membrane of the mouth. It is easy, then, to see how the ranks of the drunkards and dissolute men "about town" are recruited, when there are so many boys in training for *delirium tremens* and all the horrors of dissipation.—*Louisville Journal.*

Most Remarkable Indians.

THEY LIVE IN A DESERT WITHOUT WATER—THEY WALK HUNDREDS OF MILES WITHOUT STOPPING—SEVEN OF THEM EAT A BIG DEAD HORSE.

[From the Alta California.]

Captain John Moss, Superintendent of the Piute Mining Company, is utilizing the labor of the Piute Indians, and has about twenty of them constantly employed at various work. I witnessed their labor with much interest. They work with alacrity, like children, so long as they can endure rapid movement, then they take a rest. With patience, time and discipline, I think they will make good and profitable laborers. They are paid fifty cents a day and board. It is a curious and picturesque sight to see them at work.

Capt. John Moss has absolute control over this nation of Indians as well as over all the tribes for the distance of a thousand miles north and south, west of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains.

He is altogether a remarkable character. He is worshipped by the Indians, and with them his will is as the fiat of a superior creature. He has been among the Indians for twenty years; and among those of the Great Basin, west of the Sierra Nevada mountains, twelve years. He speaks twenty-two different Indian languages, the peer of the Indian in everything, and is, besides, a man of talent, refinement and culture.

A large faction of the Piute tribe of Indians live on the Great American Desert, a region about 1,000 miles long from north to south, and about 300 miles wide from east to west. There are on the desert stretches of 100 miles without grass or water. It is a region of sand and rocky mountains, with but little vegetation, and this of a peculiar stunted character. Here and there, at distant intervals, there is a little wood, a little grass, and a little water procured from holes. A running stream is almost unknown. There is almost a total absence of water in the air, so that the solar heat is fearful in its intensity, ranging from 120 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the home of the "Desert Indian," and some facts exhibiting his nature, habits and peculiarities, may be interesting to your readers.

"The Desert Indian" is as much a reflection of the country he inhabits as the lizard or horned frog. He is hollow cheeked, thin, lithe and active. His necessities have rendered him superior in endurance, quickness, sagacity, and intelligence to all neighboring tribes. Two months ago a "Desert Indian," carrying express, travelled 120 miles in twenty-two consecutive hours.

Their upper extremities are very slender; they carry scarce any flesh but that employed in locomotion. Their life has impressed upon them a wonderful physiology; their capacity to eat and to starve is truly astonishing. Six months ago seven Indians including a child six years old, ate a horse that had perished from drinking alkaline water, which weighed not less than one thousand pounds, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 10 o'clock on the morning of the succeeding day—intestines, heart, liver, lungs and all; even the bones were crushed, and the marrow taken from them. In short, at 10 o'clock next day nothing remained of the horse but the hoofs. So in less than twenty-four hours they consumed, per capita, more than one hundred pounds of meat.

Another instance, about a year ago, a gentleman driving a number of horses across the desert lost thirty of them, at intervals along the road. A party of "Desert Indians" started in upon the road, so fatal to the horses, and devoured every one of them as they went, coming out on the other side of the desert, as fat as seals. They travel in the scorching heat of the desert from seventy to eighty miles a day without difficulty.

It would seem that the Piute tribe of Indians are in process of spontaneous and natural extermination independent of any destructive effect from contact with civilization.

The statistics of Europe and America, procured in the most accurate manner, and on the largest scale, give, of all the births, 21 boys to every 20 girls. The uniformity is complete, rigid, and unvarying. For a number of years past, in the Piute tribe, from careful investigation, it has been ascertained that three boys are born to every girl. Everywhere is observed a great deficiency of squaws among them. It is mathematical, at this rate, that ere long the Piute tribe will become extinct from inherent causes.

For the last six years the "Desert Indians" have found it very difficult to exist. Hare and rabbits were their great sources of food, and at one time they fairly swarmed among the sage and stunted vegetation of the desert. They were invaded, some ten years since, by some epidemic disease, so that now only a few remain.

A Grand and Awful Spectacle.

THE RECENT THUNDERSTORM AT HIGH BRIDGE—A BALL OF FIRE FALLS INTO THE RIVER—THE UNEARTHLY NOISES THAT FOLLOWED—WHAT WAS SEEN IN A BARN NEAR BY.

During the recent thunderstorm a phenomenon was observed at High Bridge, N. Y. A black cloud overhung the river and the country bordering on it, casting everything into densest gloom. After the strange, solemn silence which usually precedes the bursting forth of the storm, the large drops of rain began to fall, pitting the dusty roads, and plashing into the dark waters.

A company of ladies and gentlemen with their children were on the balcony of a hotel near the bridge looking forth upon the overshadowed landscape. Suddenly the clouds opened and the vivid fires shot forth, accompanied by the rolling thunder. Peal after peal followed, and flash after flash lighted up the scene. While gazing on the river the whole district was suddenly illuminated in the most brilliant manner, and an immense ball of fire—as an observer said, as large as a haystack—shot athwart the sky and fell into the river, sending the hissing water in every direction, and followed by terrific peals of thunder. For some moments the onlookers were blinded by the brilliancy of the spectacle; ladies fainted and children screamed, and all stood appalled as deep darkness settled down again upon the scene and the wild reverberations passed sullenly away amid the arches of the bridge.

Gazing forth upon the country to see if damage had been done, some gentlemen observed a peculiar appearance in a barn near the waterworks. They approached the building, and on entering, a dreadful spectacle met them. Two men, half stupefied with horror, sat shuddering in some hay, gazing with strained eyes on the form of a third which lay prostrate on the ground. One side of the moustache was singed off, and the upper lip was drawn up, revealing the closely clenched teeth. The hands were clutched, and the eyes wide open, the pupils dilated as if struck with a sudden horror.

Reassured by the presence of others, the two men somewhat recovered themselves, and said in answer to inquiries, that the three had been seated in the barn when the lightning struck the corner of the building, instantly killing their companion, who was leaning against the wall. The name of the unfortunate man was John Morrison.

Religious Belief of the Indians.

Duality of God was the most ancient tenet of Indian faith—a prominent tenet, it may be said, in all the more advanced Oriental nations of antiquity. They believed in the existence of two Great Spirits as forming the perfect God-head. One eminently great was the Good Spirit, and the other was an Evil Spirit. They believe every animal to have had a great original, or father. The first buffalo, the first bear, the first beaver, the first eagle, *et cetera*, was the manitou, or guardian spirit, of the whole race of these different creatures. They chose some one of these originals as their special manitou or guardian, and hence arose the custom of having its representation as the *totem* of the tribe. Whatever they held to be superior to themselves they deified, such as the sun, moon, stars, meteors, fire, water, thunder, wind; but they never exalted their heroes or prophets above the sphere of humanity.

They adored an invisible great Master of Life in various forms, which they called Manitou, and made it a sort of tutelar deity. They had vague ideas of vicarious atonement, and made propitiary sacrifices with great solemnity. They all had dim traditions of a deluge as an exhibition of Divine wrath, and the salvation of a family as an act of Divine mercy. They were very superstitious, and under the direction of priestcraft they did cruel and horrible things. In their pictographic records of moral and religious thoughts, as well as of their mythology, they employed symbols extensively. There were also used in writing their songs, and in musical notations.

Their funeral and burial ceremonies indicated their belief in the immortality of the soul. These ceremonies were of similar types everywhere. They laid their dead, wrapped in skins, upon sticks in the bottom of a shallow pit, or placed them in a sitting posture, or occasionally folded them in skins, and laid them upon high scaffolds out of the reach of wild beasts, under which the relatives wept and wailed. Their arms, utensils, paints and food were buried with them, to be used on their long journey to the spirit land, for they had an idea that they possessed a two-fold nature of matter and spirit. In some regions they lighted a symbolic funeral pyre for several nights upon the grave, that the soul might perceive and enjoy the respect paid to the body. Everywhere they raised mounds over the graves and planted them with wild flowers, and among the Floridians, the widows of warriors slain in battle cut off their hair and strewed it over the graves of their loved ones.

In the King's Square at Berlin is a huge monument upon which men are seen working daily with great diligence. But such is its magnitude that, with all possible industry, it cannot be finished in less than three or four years. It is to commemorate Prussian victories. Upon a great granite base there are bronze reliefs representing campaign incidents of the wars of 1864 and 1866. From the base rises sixteen granite pillars, forming a sort of arched and open chamber, and from the midst of this rise a mighty sand-stone column covered to about a third of its height with fresco paintings, which commemorate incidents illustrative of the spirit of sacrifice which animated the nation during those wars. Trophies are introduced in the shape of twenty Danish and forty Austrian cannon, (brass), which are festooned with bronze laurel wreaths. It is intended to crown the central pillar with a "Goddess of Victory," holding a wreath in one hand and a flag in the other. This figure, which has been modelled by Darke, is to be cast in gun metal. The monument will be 200 feet high, and the summit will be reached by a spiral stair-case in the interior. The whole was designed by Strack. Before this monument is finished, Prussia will probably have to chronicle the greatest of all her victories, or else such a defeat as will make such a monument superfluous for the present generation.

Curiosities of Eating.

An old beau, formerly well known in Washington City, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty four hours; if, after this, he had to go to a party and take a second dinner, he ate nothing at all next day. He died at the age of seventy years.

A lady of culture, refinement, and unusual powers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent upon her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would at the same time, "go the furthest" by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.

A distinguished Judge of the United States District court observed that, when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast, he could sit on the bench the whole day without feeling uncomfortably hungry; if the cakes were omitted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the winter breakfast table, and scientific investigation and analysis have shown that they abound in the heat forming principle; hence nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.

During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were often found spending their last shilling for tea and tobacco and spirits. It has also been often observed in New York, by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor, they often laid out every cent in tea or coffee instead of procuring the more substantial food, such as meal and flour and potatoes. On being reproved for their apparent extravagance and improvidence, the reply in both cases, was identical; their own observations had shown them that a penny's worth of tea or tobacco or liquor, would keep off the sense of hunger longer than a penny's worth of anything else. Scientific men express the idea by saying, "Tea like alcohol, retards the metamorphosis of the tissues;" in other words, it gives fuel to the flame of fire, and thus prevents it from consuming the fat and flesh of the body.

If a person gets into the habit of taking lunch between breakfast and dinner, he will very soon find himself getting faint about the regular luncheon time; but let him be so pressed with important business for several days in succession as to take nothing between meals, it will not be long before he can dispense with his lunch altogether. These things seem to show that, to a certain extent, eating often is a mere matter of habit. Whole tribes of Indian hunters and trappers have been known to eat but once in twenty-four hours, and that at night.—*Dr. Hall's Tracts.*

Occupation and Life.

The underwriter says: "Dr. William Farr, Register General of England, has made careful observations on the effect of occupation on health among twelve classes of persons, with the following results:

"Between the ages of 45 and 55 the proportion of deaths out of every 1000 lives were found to be: Farmers, 12; shoemakers, 15; weavers, 15; grocers, 16; blacksmiths, 17; carpenters, 17; tailors, 17; laborers, 17; miners, 20; bakers, 21; butchers, 23; innkeepers and beer dealers, 28. Although these observations were made in England, it is reasonable to suppose that the same investigations would lead to results in this country sufficiently near the above to show what classes of lives are in the main best suited for insurance. It will be perceived that the mortality is lightest among farmers and greatest among innkeepers and beer dealers. This can readily be accounted for by the different modes of life, occupation, food, &c., of these classes. The farmer has all the advantages on his own side—the pure air, the varied character of his life-giving occupation, his wholesome, temperate diet, and his removal from the influence of the temptations to indulgence in dissipations to which the dweller in our crowded cities is exposed. Again, he is freed from the disturbance and uneasiness of mind to which those in trade are periodically subjected, and no season is so bad as to render the supply of his daily wants a questionable matter."

Some Hints About Screws.

Where screws are driven into soft wood and subjected to considerable strain, they are very likely to work loose; and it is often difficult to make them hold. In such cases, says the Canada Builder, we have always found the use of glue profitable. Prepare the glue thick; immerse a stick about half the size of the screw, and drive it home as quickly as possible. When there is an article to be hastily repaired, and no glue is to be had handily, insert the stick, fill the rest of the cavity with powdered resin, then heat the screw sufficient to melt the resin as it is driven in. Chairs, tables lounges, &c., are constantly getting out of order in every house; and the proper time to repair them is when first noticed. If neglected, the matter grows still worse, and finally results in laying by the article of furniture as worthless. Where screws are driven into wood for temporary purposes they can be removed much easier by dipping them in oil before inserting.

When buying screws notice what you are getting; for there are poor as well as good kinds. See that the heads are sound and well cut; that there are no flaws in the body or thread part, and that they have gimlet points. A screw of good make will drive into oak as easy as others into pine, and will endure having twice the force brought against it.

Six Years with a Minnie Ball in his Brain.

In January, 1864, Abraham DeBond, of Washington county, Kentucky, a member of a Federal regiment, was shot in the forehead by a minnie ball. When struck by the ball, he fell to the ground insensible, and it was first supposed he was killed. He subsequently exhibited signs of life, and was taken to the hospital. The ball had entered the forehead just above the right eye; and as there was an opening in the temple, just in front and slightly above the right ear, it was supposed that it had passed entirely through.

The man so far recovered as to be sent home. The wound did not heal up, and there has been a continual discharge from it ever since. Recently, his sufferings have been so intense that he consulted a physician, who said that the pain arose from a dead bone, and that it would have to be removed before he could obtain relief. DeBond came to this city and placed himself under the care of physicians, who decided that it was necessary to perform operations of trepaning. During the progress of the operation, they detected the presence of lead, and with the forceps extracted a minnie ball flattened into the shape of a chestnut. It had entered the lateral sinus and fractured the internal table, and was resting upon the brain. It is supposed that a fragment of the ball had been clipped off and passed out through the temple, leading to the belief that the ball had passed entirely through the skull. The removal of the ball gave great and immediate relief, and DeBond is now at an infirmary with the prospect of a speedy and perfect recovery.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

A Moon Fallacy Exposed.

A writer in the *American Builder* has taken the trouble to refute at length a large number of popular fallacies regarding the influence of the moon on terrestrial things. We extract the following on the cutting of timber and the sowing of seeds:

"An opinion is entertained that timber should be felled only during the decline of the moon; for if it be cut down during its increase it will not be of good or durable quality. This impression prevails in various countries. But can there be imagined in the whole range of natural science, a physical relation more extraordinary and unaccountable than this supposed correspondence between the movement of the sap and the phases of the moon? Certainly, theory affords not the slightest countenance of such a supposition. But let us inquire as to the fact whether it be really the case that the quality of the timber depends upon the state of the moon at the time it is felled. M. Duchamel, a celebrated French agriculturist, felled a great many trees of the same age, growing in the same soil, and exposed to the same aspect, and never found any difference in the quality of the timber when he compared those which were felled in the decline of the moon with those which were felled during its increase; in general, they have afforded timber of the same quality.

"It is a maxim among gardeners that cabbages and lettuce which are desired to shoot forth early, flowers which are to be double, trees which are desired to produce early ripe fruit, should be severally sown, planted and pruned during the increase of the moon; and that, also, trees which are expected to grow with vigor should be sown, planted grafted, and pruned during the increase of the moon. These opinions are altogether erroneous. The increase or decrease of the moon has no applicable influence on vegetation, and the experiments of several eminent agriculturists have clearly proved this. Pliny states that if we would collect grain for the purpose of immediate sale we should do so at the full of the moon, because during the moon's increase the grain augments remarkably in magnitude; but if we would collect the grain to preserve, we should choose the new moon. So far as it is consistent with observations that more rain falls during the increase of the moon than during its decline, there may be some reason for this maxim; but Pliny can scarce have credit for grounds so rational; besides which, the difference in the quality of rain which falls during the two periods is so insignificant as to be totally incapable of producing the effect adverted to."

Some years ago a numerous company of distinguished guests often met in a villa belonging to a Spanish family, close to the Seine at Passy. The Duchess was a most agreeable hostess, and her two daughters, like a double magnet, attracted all hearts. Louis Napoleon came frequently to the villa at Passy. It was soon remarked that the chief object of his visits was the elder daughter of the house. The Countess herself perceived this, but at first her Spanish pride induced her to reject the President's attentions. But the Prince must have possessed something of his uncle's conquering talent, for one evening, at a brilliant assembly at the Duchess's, Eugenie appeared in an exquisite "violet toilette"—violets in her hair, violets looping up her dress, and the historical, significant bouquet of violets in her hand. The Prince understood this language of flowers—the Countess had accepted his offer of marriage.

A duel was fought near Memphis, Tenn., on last Friday, between Edward Freeman, a young merchant, and Edward Hamlin, a lawyer. They fought with derringers, and Hamlin was killed at the first fire.—These fatal rencontres are becoming too frequent of late.

A terrific storm occurred at Montrose, N. Y., last Friday. Five persons were killed by one stroke of lightning, and buildings were set on fire in all quarters.

Requirements of Justices of the Peace.

Much trouble and expense to the county might be saved by a proper understanding of the requirements of the law on the part of Justices of the Peace and Grand Juries. We are informed that many presentments are made by the latter of persons for offenses which have already been examined into and finally disposed of by Justices of the Peace, under the impression that they are sworn to do so. Such, however, is not the case. For the better understanding of the subject, we publish the following act for the information of all concerned:

An act to Require a Return by Justices of the Peace of all Criminal Actions Disposed of by them to the Clerk of the Superior Court.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be the duty of each justice of the peace on or before Monday of every term of the Superior Court of his county, to furnish the clerk of said court with a list of the names and offences of all the parties tried and finally disposed of by such justices of the peace, together with the papers in each case, in all criminal actions, since the last term of the Superior Court.

Sec. 2. That the clerk of the Superior Court shall hand a copy of such list to the Solicitor and to the grand jury, at each term of the Superior Court; and no indictment shall be found against any party whose case has been so finally disposed of by any justice of the peace: *Provided*, that this act shall not be deemed to extend or enlarge or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, except as provided by law.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870.

The New Patent Law.

The Act of Congress "to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, which, by the signature of the President, a few days since, has become a law, repeals all former statutes on the subject. It retains nearly all essential features of the old law, but makes the following changes therein

All applications must now be prosecuted within two years after any action has been had thereon by the office, or they will be regarded as abandoned.

Applications which have been rejected or withdrawn prior to the passage of this Act must be renewed or prosecuted within six months, or they will be considered as abandoned.

Applications for re-issues must, in all cases, be made by the inventor, if living.

Where a patent is refused on application, for any reason whatever, either by the commissioner or an appeal, the applicant may have remedy by bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, and if the court find that he is entitled to a patent, the commissioner will be authorized to issue the same.

Certified copies from the Patent Office of foreign patents on record therein shall be received as legal evidence respecting such patents. An alien is no longer required to work his patent within eighteen months.

A trade mark may be patented for thirty years, upon payment of twenty-five dollars to the office, and the patent may be extended before it expires.

All matters relating to copyrights are placed under the exclusive control of the librarian of Congress.

The law also provides for an assistant commissioner of patents, and Hon. Samuel M. Duncan, of New Hampshire, one of the chief examiners in the office, has been nominated for the position.

It is mentioned as a curious fact that few women are competent judges of what is essentially a quality of their own—female beauty. It is not easy for any one to define it, though we all recognize its presence. It depends so much on expression and action, which are essentially noble, that it is almost impossible to grasp and fix it into a definition. Many have taken an entirely materialistic view of the matter, and attempted to measure it by the arithmetic of proportion, or weigh it according to avoirdupois. Brantome, one of the most decided of these, has the presumption to count on the ends of his fingers the qualities of female beauty. He enumerated them thus:

Three white things—the skin, teeth and hands.

Three dark—the eyes, eye-brows and eye-lids.

Three red—the lips, cheeks and nails.

Three long—the body, hair and hands.

Three short—the teeth, ears and feet.

Three broad—the chest, forehead and space between the eyes.

AFFAIRS OF THE COLORED MAN.—We were forcibly impressed with this a few days since, by a conversation which took place between two of our sable brethren, about as follows:

No 1—Jim you gwine to run for any office?

No 2—Yes if you show me de money in it.

No 1—Golly, don't you want office for de good ob de people?

No 2—No, d—n de people, so I get de money. Dat's what dey all after.

Van Buren (Ark.) Press.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so valuable as common sense. There are forty men of wit for one man of sense, and he that will carry nothing about him but gold, will be every day at a loss for want of ready change.

No person ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were.—It is so with bad habits.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy

The Habeas Corpus and Judge Brooks.

Judge Brooks, having completed his labors, adjourned his Court at Raleigh on Friday last and returned to his home. He left with the proud consciousness that his firmness in upholding the great principle of *habeas corpus*, so dear to every freeman, his timely defence of an outraged community against the tyrannous assaults of partisan malice, and his vindication of the dignity of the bench and the superiority of the civil power by peremptorily ordering the ejection of the armed rabble who had intruded into the presence of the Court—that all this had won for him the lasting regard of our people, and invested him with a glory that will go down undimmed to future times.

As stated last week, of all the prisoners brought before Judge Brooks, some of whom had been in custody over a month, not a particle of testimony was adduced against one of them, and all were discharged. The discharge of most of them was even hastily agreed to by the prosecution.

On Thursday, 25th ult., the question of contempt on the part of Kirk, for neglecting to bring before Judge Brooks *all* the prisoners for whom His Honor had issued writs, was argued. Kirk, through his counsel, plead that he intended no contempt, but his failure to produce the prisoners for whom writs had been originally issued by Judge Pearson, arose from the fact that he had been advised by counsel that the original writs took precedence. Judge Brooks in deciding, confined himself to the simple question of contempt, and did not think that charge could rest against the accused.

On Friday, the motion for bench warrants against G. W. Kirk, Burgen, Yates and others of Kirk's command, restraining them from further outrages, was resumed and argued. Judge Brooks considered it his clear right to issue the warrants. He granted the warrant for Burgen, who had so inhumanly tortured the prisoners and required him to give bond and ample security for $5,000. In the cases of Kirk and others he suspended judgment, with the distinct understanding that if these outrages were repeated, the warrants would be issued forthwith.

Gen. H. G. Spruill, of Elizabeth City, is out in a card announcing himself as a Conservative candidate for the appointment of Principal Clerk to the Senate. From what we understand, aspirants for the few appointments in the gift of the General Assembly, are as plenty as blackberries,—or almost so.

In another column will be found a list of the names of the members of the new General Assembly, with the exception of some half dozen of the lower House which we have not yet been able to obtain. There is quite a number of contested seats in either House, and we think it safe to claim a working two-thirds majority in both, when these little difficulties shall have been properly settled.

On the night of the Turner ovation in Raleigh, one of Kirk's lieutenants fired a pistol ball through his coat tail, and a squad of his men then fired four or five shots, pretending they were firing at some one who had shot at the lieutenant. But certain parties happened to be watching this nice little trick to get up a row, and the *Standard* is in a peck of grief because it failed to get up a Ku-Klux outrage.

Chief Justice Pearson has declined the appointment of Code Commissioner in place of V. C. Barringer, resigned, which position was recently offered him by Gov. Holden. In his letter of declination he says his views regarding the duties of the position are not in accordance with the views of the two remaining members of the Commission, (Tourgee and Rodman,) and he has therefore made up his mind to have nothing to do with it. We shall give Judge Pearson's letter next week.

We call attention to the communication of T. T. Best, Esq., in another column, in which he defends himself from certain imputations cast upon his conduct during the late contest. Mr. Best labored honestly during the campaign, without "fee or reward," for the success of the people's cause, and he certainly deserves the slight favor of this publication at our hands. It is a matter, however, wholly between himself and the parties whom he conceives have attempted to injure him.

Kirk's command is dissolving like a dream. Several of his veterans passed this vicinity the other night on their way to the brandy and butter-milk region.—We don't think they obtained much pay for their services during the arduous campaign just ended, and think that Burgon ought to have shared with his fellow freebooters the $500 which he was smart enough to get, and send to the "buzzum of his family" in Tennessee.

Peace! Be Still!

While we have not the heart to condemn the spirit which prompts such impulsive exhibitions as the one recently witnessed in Raleigh, nor the wish to appear captious, yet a prudent regard for our future political welfare compels us to say that, in our opinion, such demonstrations are by no means calculated to advance our interests, or increase the esteem and respect in which we are beginning to be once more held by the country at large. There are those who seize upon them as pretexts by which to excite the popular heart at the North against us; and it cannot be denied, even by the most prejudiced observer, that there are powerful influences at work, no less at home than abroad, to our embarrassment and disadvantage.

The recent celebration at Wilmington over the Conservative victory, although patriotic, moderate and conciliatory in its tone, possessing not a single attribute which our political enemies could conscientiously condemn, was seized upon by these enemies as a demonstration hostile to the Union, and intended to keep alive the embers of disaffection in the Southern heart. The most unblushing misrepresentations regarding it were circulated through the radical journals at the North, which were copied into, and thus tacitly endorsed, by the radical presses of this State. We may confidently expect the same thing in regard to the Raleigh ovation; and, do what we may, we will find it very difficult to undo the mischief which these calumnies will accomplish.

These demonstrations should cease until we have brighter skies above us, and purer men in power. As we were comparatively calm, patient and prudent during the recent outrages practiced upon our laws and our people, and by such conduct challenged the admiration and respect of the country, so we should secure that admiration and respect, and bind the affections of our countrymen to us with links of adamant, by exhibiting wisdom, moderation and dignity in our triumph.

Tit for Tat.

Our radical friend of the Rutherford *Star* refers to our recent statement that an aged gentleman of Guilford, who had not visited Greensboro for fifteen years, appeared at the polls in that city on election day and voted the Conservative ticket, and says with an injured air: "We have no doubt this course was pursued throughout the State." We can only say that if it was not, it ought to have been. Every Conservative, who was legally qualified to vote, ought to have gone to the polls on that eventful day and helped rescue his State from the hands of its plunderers. The *Star*, however, in addition to the above *fraudulent* case cites the fact that an idiot was carried to the polls in Rutherford, and voted the Conservative ticket. That truly was wrong if the man was really an idiot, or his mind so affected as to make him irresponsible for his actions. But we can parallel the case. One occurred in this county to our personal ocular knowledge, the only difference being that he was brought to the polls by radicals, and voted the radical ticket. Were it at all necessary we could give the names and circumstances. Perhaps our friend Carpenter would like to cite a few more cases, for us to furnish sett-offs.

The Raleigh Ovation.

The demonstration at the capitol on the evening of the 25th ult., in honor of the triumph of the *habeas corpus* over its assailants was, from all accounts, one of the grandest affairs ever witnessed in that city. Thousands of persons, both white and colored, participated in it. A procession was formed, headed by the Raleigh Brass Band, and the standard-bearer, carrying the Stars and Stripes, followed by an immense concourse of citizens. Upon reaching the depot, the train bearing the prisoners was signalled, and then the wildest enthusiasm burst forth. The prisoners were placed in carriages, and then the procession headed for the Court-House. Flags and banners, inscribed with various patriotic legends, were displayed all along the route; a national salute was fired, and the windows of the residences were crowded with ladies waving their handkerchiefs and throwing bouquets. Upon reaching the Court-House, where a stand, handsomely decorated, had been erected, speeches were delivered by the returned prisoners and others. The enthusiasm was prolonged until late at night, large crowds with music and banners proceeding to the hotels and private residences of prominent gentlemen, serenading and speech-making, until all were fairly exhausted.

The State election of Vermont comes off next Tuesday, and will of course go Republican as it always has done. Nothing short of one of the Egyptian plagues will ever convert the Green Mountaineers, or get the verdancy out of them. California holds her State election on Wednesday next, and will go decidedly against the radicals. Last year, in the election for Justice Supreme Court, the Conservative and Democratic majority was 8,061. This year it will be heavier—perhaps double.

The population of Wilmington N. C., will not exceed over 14,000 or 15,000.

An Evil Suggestion.

Some of the New York papers suggest that the United States government should mediate to restore peace between France and Prussia. It is to be hoped that the government at Washington will offer to do no such thing, for several excellent reasons. First, the blood of both combatants is now up to fever heat, and any offer of mediation would inevitably result in our having our republican faces well slapped in fine, old, diplomatic style. Secondly, there is no possible chance for mediation to be successful at this time, else it would have been offered before now by some of the great European powers, whose province it is to offer it, and who will do their duty at the proper period. Thirdly, any uncalled for offer of the sort upon our part would be looked upon by the European powers as a desire upon the part of the Federal government to interfere in European affairs, and that would be firmly rebuked and repelled. If there is anything the monarchs of the old world are jealous of more than another, it is the meddling of the Great Republic in their political squabbles and arrangements. No; no offer of mediation from us, if you please. "Some of the New York papers" are like the imps of the Evil One, and are continually suggesting deviltment in the ears of those who manage our government affairs. If they could only get this country mixed up in some way with the great and atrocious Franco-Prussian war, "some of the New York papers" would be as happy as fleas in a slaughter-house.

The Injunction Granted.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that one gentleman has been sufficiently public-spirited to come forward at the right time, and interpose an obstacle to the illegal disbursement of the public moneys in one way, at least. At the instance of R. M. Allison, Esq., of Iredell county, His Honor Judge Mitchell issued an injunction, which has been served upon Public Treasurer Jenkins, his Cashier, and such as have received money for the payment of Holden's State Troops, forbidding the public moneys to be paid out for that purpose until the legality of such payment shall be properly established. This is a move in the right direction, and is but the commencement of the web of difficulties which will be woven around those who attempted by unconstitutional means to perpetuate their ill-used power in this State.

Exchange of Circuits.

Judge Cloud, with the consent of the Governor, has exchanged circuits for the fall term, with Hon. Jas. L. Henry, Judge of the 11th District, and the latter is expected here either to-day or to-morrow, on his way to Surry Court, which commences on Monday next. The exchange was made at the instance of Judge Cloud, for the main reason, we believe, that there were cases in the upper counties awaiting trial, in which he had been interested as counsel, and it was not his duty to sit in judgment upon those cases.

We regret to lose Judge Cloud, as he has endeavored to act as a just and upright judge as far as we know, and we are certain the people of the 11th District will be satisfied with him. We are acquainted with Judge Henry personally and favorably. Courteous to counsel, lenient to witnesses, just in his decisions as far as in him lies, and energetic in getting through the work before him, he commands the respect and esteem of both bar and people in his own district, and cannot fail to win the confidence of both in this.

To allay the apprehensions of our legal friend of the Asheville *Citizen*, and to moderate the transports of our other friend of the *Pioneer*, we would say to both, in the mildest manner possible, that the above paragraph, although true as gospel, was not written with our political quill.

The rebellion in Cuba has again reared its head. The Spanish General, Valmaseda, with 2,000 men, was recently attacked by the insurgents and defeated with a loss of 350 in killed and wounded, his baggage, cannon, and $6,000 in gold. Subsequently Col. Baraco was defeated, losing 1,800 men and fourteen car-loads of stores and equipage. If these statements are true, the Spaniards are again in a bad way.

On the 22nd ult. President Grant issued his proclamation of neutrality in regard to the war now raging in Europe. It recites the laws bearing on the subject, and withdraws the protection of the United States from all persons violating them.

North Carolinians are raising figs with great success.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

Yes and they are raising the *old boy* with equally as much success.—*Standard.*

That's so! and the next Legislature will lift him "high'r'n a kite."—*Wilmington Journal.*

And when he once "goes up," he will be forever "tho' lost to sight, to memory *dear*."

Dr. J. A. Moore, of Alamance, requests the public to suspend its judgment upon his conduct in giving the "affidavit" published in the *Standard* over his signature, until he is able to lay before the people a full statement of all the facts in the case.

The N. C. Baptist State Convention will hold its next session early in November in Raleigh.

The Emperor and The King.

The sad, sad war between France and Prussia—two of the most enlightened of the nations of Europe—that lowers like a black cloud of destruction over the whole continent, threatening empires, dynasties and thrones, has for its recognized chiefs on either side, men who are far advanced in age. King William, of Prussia, is seventy-three. The Emperor Napoleon, of France, is sixty-two. Count Bismarck, his real opponent, and the incarnation of Prussian idons and genius in war and peace, is fifty-nine. The Emperor and the Count are both suffering from disease, the natural tax which age pays for the wildness, the recklessness, and the dissipation of youth.

But, notwithstanding the years and the infirmities of the chief combatants, there is about the war they have inaugurated a splendid dash of personal heroism, that in part reconciles the mind to the false and pernicious principles which underlie it. This is especially so with the imperial family of France. The dynasty of the Hohenzollerns is more firmly established, and whatever may be the result of the conflict, it probably will not be shaken. It has stood fiercer storms than this, and ever came forth from them in the end more powerful.

On the other hand, the glory of the Napoleonic name, and the continuance of the Napoleonic dynasty rests upon the issue of arms which the Emperor has sought, in preference to leaving it as a heritage of danger to his son. He could not avoid knowing that on his death awaited revolutionary violence within the empire, and probably war without, headed by Prussia, the most powerful, warlike, and ambitious of his neighbors. He grandly chose to anticipate the stroke. Aged, and worn, and broken by disease, he aroused himself, and taking his young son with him, went forth to settle by the stern logic of battle, the question of whether his family should be driven out as imperial paupers among the nations of the earth, all the gates of honor closed upon them, looked upon as rusted swords, alike dangerous and useless, or whether his dynasty should be perpetuated, and the Napoleonic race still remain a power among the powerful.

The skies are dark for France; victorious Prussia pours her thousands over her fertile plains, and the sound of alarm has been struck in Paris. But we know not what may come. War is uncertain. The victory of to-day may be followed by the crushing defeat of to-morrow, and the armies which now march gayly onward may be fugitives before another sunset, vainly seeking the beloved soil of the Fatherland. But if Prussia does triumph—if the black eagle is planted upon the towers of Notre Dame—and desolation falls upon the fields of France, it will not be the fault of the Emperor Napoleon. He knew the consequences. France urged him to draw the sword with an unanimity unparallelled in the history of nations, and he did not shrink from the issue. It is a battle of the giants, and if he falls, he will fall as a giant falls, burying an empire with him.

The New York Times.

The Cœur de Lion of radicalism hereabout, flashes its eyes, gets its hair on end, and opens the floodgates of its wrath in last week's issue upon that most absolute and pronounced of true Republican papers, the New York *Times*, and attempts to read it out of the Republican party! It actually does! It goes on to prove to its own satisfaction that it is *not* Republican, and then says: "Any quotation from it therefore, as a Republican organ, is an imposition, clear and outright."

Now when it is so well known all over the country that the two great leading organs of the Republican party in the United States, and which have done more to build up, foreshadow and shape the policy of that party than any other hundred papers in the land, are the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Times*, the assertions of our neighbor over the way are simply ridiculous.

It is fortunate that the *Times* will never get to feel the terrible blow aimed at it by our neighbor, else it might turn around in wonder, put on its specs to see what in the world was troubling it, finally discern the enemy, blow a single breath, and then our neighbor would shrivel up like a fuzz of cotton dropped into a smelting furnace.

We can say one thing for the *Times*—it is a *real, bona-fide* Republican paper, standing up for its principles as stiff as a poker, advocating them with superior ability upon all occasions, and defending them when assailed either by its foes or its professed friends. And while it advocates and defends pure, unadulterated Republican party ideas, it is not afraid to chastise at proper times the "neck or nothing" policy of so-called Republican sheets like those which profess to advocate the principles of the party in this State, but which, to our immense gratification, are making them a stench in the nostrils of every thinking man. For these reasons we respect the *Times*, while we war upon the cardinal principles of its party policy.

The official majority of Col. J. C. Harper, Conservative Congressman elect from the 7th District is 2,899.

The Pearson Habeas Corpus Case.

In the case of the State vs. F. A. Wiley, for the alleged assassination of John W. Stephens, upon application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the counsel for the prosecution closed on the 23d ult. The defence commenced next day, and closed on last Friday afternoon. Nothing more was elicited than what is already known to the public, and the case seems to be more deeply enveloped in mystery than ever. The evidence was conflicting, and of the most flimsy character; and Judge Pearson reserved his decision until Monday morning.

Last Saturday, Messrs. J. T Mitchell and Felix Roan were examined, but nothing further came to light.

Messrs. S. P. Hill and Fowler were discharged for want of any evidence in their cases.

On Monday, Judge Pearson rendered the following decision in the case of State vs. F. A. Wiley, J. T. Mitchell and Felix Roan.

After a careful consideration of the evidence we are of opinion, that, "probable cause" has been shown.

On a charge of capital felony the rule is —"when the guilt is manifest, or the presumption strong, the party should be committed to jail; when the evidence does not produce entire conviction, but makes in the mind a belief of the party's guilt, security to answer the charge should be required.

It is considered that the prisoners be severally recognized in the sum of $5,000, with two or more sufficient securities, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the county of Caswell, to answer a charge of the murder of Jno. W. Stephens, Wiley and Mitchell as principals, and Roan as accessory before the fact.

In this stage of the proceeding it would not be proper to enter into a critical analysis of the evidence, but it seems to us to be proper to set out, in a general way, the grounds on which our conclusions rest:

1. Strange as it is, the fact is fixed, that on the 21st of May, 1870, when a large number of the citizens of Caswell were assembled in the Court-House, at a meeting of the Democratic party, and in the day time, the Senator of that county, a republican, was choked down to death, by means of a cord about nine feet long, with a slipping noose adjected near the middle.

The intelligent testimony of Dr. Roan fixes the fact that the murder was done in the room, (formerly occupied by Clerk and Master of Equity,) where the body was found on the next morning with the 'cord' buried in the neck, to the level of the skin, a stab on each side of the neck and a stab in the breast. Dr. Roan gave it as his opinion, being an expert, that the stabs were made after the blood had nearly all receded to the heart, (which accounts for the small effusion of blood;) and further that the choaking was done *in that room*, for the reason that the cord had not slipped from its first print, where it was imbedded in the flesh, and the slight spirts of blood on the wood in front and the wall at the side of the body, could not have made the impression it did, except as it jetted from the wounds, so the *corpus delicti* and the place is fixed.

2. *As to the time*, we are satisfied that the murder was committed while the meeting was going on up stairs, the deceased having left the meeting and come down at the instance of Wiley. *After the meeting adjourned*, (about 3 after 4,) and until the Assessor locked his door about 6 o'clock, (this room adjoins the room where the murder was done,) a number of persons were in his room and in the passage; so the murder could not have been committed during that period without a general alarm. *The testimony* that the deceased was seen after six o'clock, in the public square, walking to the east, turning the corner of the railing and then going south—is unsatisfactory. There is no trace of his ever coming back to the courthouse, or no evidence tending to show that he might have been killed outside, and his body brought and put in that room; by half an hour of sunset, his brothers and friends were looking for him, and after nightfall "a guard" was set around the courthouse.

3. *As to the persons*, the testimony makes out probable cause, and would be sufficient to require commitment, provided the witnesses are to be relied on; that is a question precisely fit for a jury—how much reliance can be put in the testimony of reluctant white witnesses and of persons who have been slaves and are now citizens? This is a practical question and the learning of the law does not aid much in its solution.

So that our duty is discharged by requiring bail.

No motive is assigned for this murder except "political animosity." The circumstances show it was done on premeditation with fatal skill, and by a number of conspirators (either taking part in the killing or else keeping watch and being on the lookout) to whom the unsuspecting victim was led up for sacrifice.

Possibly at the trial further light may be thrown upon a deed which now leaves a foul mark on the reputation of the county of Caswell.

PEARSON,
SETTLE,
DICK,
Justices.

His Honor directed Mr. Bagley the clerk, to send a copy of decision with the State warrants to the clerk of the Superior Court of Caswell County.

Messrs. J. R. Winston, E. B. Withers, R. B. Watt of Caswell, and H. O. Parker, B. P. Williamson and G. T. Stronach, of Wake, came forward and qualified as securities for the appearance of Messrs. Wiley, Roan and Mitchell, at the next term of the Superior Court of Caswell County.

Mr. Badger objected to counsel going security, but his Honor decided that there was no law prohibiting counsel from acting as bondsman.

The Court then proceeded to examine into the cases of John T. Prollinger and Thos. D. W. Gray, charged with Ku Klux outrages in Alamance.

JUSTICE'S OFFICE,
WINSTON, Aug. 23, 1870.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH:

I have been informed by some of my Republican friends that it has been said by certain ones of that party that I had been induced to take the stump in this county for the Conservative ticket for pay, or, in other words, that Mr. Adams, our Senator elect, paid me to do so. The author of this charge knew he lied when he uttered it, and I now defy those corrupt and cowardly curs to point to one single instance or act of my life, political or otherwise, which would warrant or justify, in the slightest degree whatever, such an imputation. Since the calumny has been made notoriously public, I will now take this method to state all that ever passed between Mr. Adams and myself upon the subject.

The day the candidates were at Brookstown, and before the speaking commenced, several of my old friends expressed a wish to hear my views upon the political condition of the country; and, after the speaking was over, I was called upon for a few remarks. It will, no doubt, be remembered by those who were present, that I declined to do so, and gave my reasons, viz: That Mr. Nissen, the Republican candidate, had already complained that he had been hard pressed by his competitor, that Sheriff Masten, the backbone of the concern, was sick, and that he had the talking to do for all the candidates. In view of the afflicted condition of my friend, Mr. Nissen, I thought it would be uncharitable in me, not being a candidate, to say anything on that occasion, and I simply declared my intention to support the Conservative ticket.

After the speaking was over, I remarked in the presence of Mr. Adams, and others who were standing by, that I would like very much if some one of the candidates would give me a portion of their time, so that I might be able to gratify my friends who desired to hear me. Mr. Adams replied that he wished to return to Stokes, and if I desired, I might take his time. I said that if I could make arrangements to get around, I would do so. This is every word that passed between Mr. Adams and myself on the subject. The word pay was not mentioned or thought of on my part, and I am sure that such a thing could never have been thought of by Mr. Adams. With this, I leave the case to the judgment of my friends.

Again, it has been charged, as I am informed upon good authority, by friend Peter A. Wilson, that I had gone over to the Conservative party for OFFICE! Now I would ask Senator Wilson what could have induced him to come to such "a lame and impotent conclusion?" How could I have expected office from a party which had none to bestow? In the late election the Republican party started in the canvass with a clear majority of 474, and who ever heard of an office-seeker deserting such strength and going over to such a minority for office? I respectfully submit to the impartial consideration of every voter of Forsyth, if such a supposition carries with it the slightest indication of common-sense? No man knows better that the charge is false, than Peter Adams Wilson.

Let me take up the political record of this Mr. Wilson, and make a *post-mortem* examination of the gentleman, for he is politically a dead man. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Wilson voted honestly when in the Legislature, in favor of investigating the charges of corruption which were brought before that body so frequently during that ever memorable term. Mr. Wilson also voted against Gov. Holden's Military Bill, because he thought it meant mischief. Now all this was well considered, and entitled the gentleman to the gratitude of his constituents. These votes were given by Mr. Wilson in the latter part of the year 1869 and early part of 1870, while the extraordinary corruption of that Legislature was as notorious throughout the land as the existence of the Legislature itself. Mr. Wilson, you know you were the very man who told me you had no doubt in your mind, from all the lights before you, but that there was a combination formed by some of the members of that Legislature with certain outsiders who were jointly swindling the State. On top of this, here comes Gov. Holden's military apparatus, outside of the constitution, which you had so recently voted against because you believed it meant mischief, and which you continued to denounce all along up to a short time before the election; and yet, with all this array of corruption before you, you suddenly halted in your conservative progress, fell back into the Republican ranks, closed your eyes against all you had said, and seen and done, and swallowed down the whole fatal dose by voting for Phillips, Scott and Company, who had endorsed Governor Holden's operations! Verily, verily, it might be said of you that your last condition is infinitely worse than the first. You have returned to your early iniquity, and wallow in its abominations.—"Ephraim is joined to his idols: let him alone."

No wonder you should have been induced to say that you had rather see another four years' war than to see the Democratic party get into power! No wonder you should have declared that if you could get back the vote you cast for H. W. Fries on the day of the late election you would never cast another Democratic vote, simply because Mr. Fries exercised his right in voting against Mathias Masten for Sheriff, who was the Republican candidate. For this, you, Peter Adams Wilson, swore in your mighty wrath, that you would never cast another Democratic vote.

But you charge that I turned Conservative for the sake of OFFICE! Now sir, since you are such a very consistent gentleman, and never turn one hair-breadth aside for office, let me ask did you or did you not, or some of your friends for you, make a proposition, directly or indirectly, to the Conservative Executive Committee, that you would accept a certain nomination under certain circumstances? And when you found that you were outside, did you not say you were done with politics, and that you were going to work?

Let me inform you, Senator Wilson, that I am by no means alone in the opinion that if you had succeeded in obtaining

that nomination which you played for and lost, you to-day would have been on the Conservative side of the house.

Let the curtain drop, for this is a disgreeable spectacle. I will dismiss the gentleman, and leave the reader to say which is the corrupt man, who would sell himself for office, Mr. Peter A. Wilson, or

Yours Respectfully,
T. T. BEST.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

Won't do it Again.—A number of well known country people have told us within the past week or two, that if the election could only be gone over again, the conservatives would carry the county by at least 300 majority. Some of them were Republicans who voted the Republican ticket at the late election, for the last time, and it was a terrible hard strain on their consciences to do it then. They are now fairly out of the bonds of iniquity and abomination of desolation, and intend to stay out.

A Snake in the Bed.—A few afternoons since one of our respected Winston dames had occasion to enter her bed-room, and, upon looking towards the bed she was seized with sudden terror; for there, upon the white counterpane, lay a huge snake comfortably coiled, and enjoying an afternoon nap as only a snake can. Rushing from the room, she called loudly to her spouse who at once seized a broom-handle with a variety of other war-like implements, and made for the bed. A few well directed strokes "did" for the snake, who seemed to take it as passively as if he was under a dose of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup. A nearer inspection, and lo! his snakeship turned out to be nothing more or less than one of those long braids or coils of hair which ladies now use to twist back of their heads, and come the Grecian style. It belonged to the lady herself, and it is veritably believed that scamp of a husband put it where it was found, although "deponent saith not."

Forsyth Agricultural Society.—On to-morrow week, 10th inst., will be the regular monthly meeting of this Society. We give notice in time, so that none of our friends can complain that it came too late. Important business is to be transacted, and a large attendance is earnestly hoped for. Our Agricultural Society was born of healthy parents, and, as it is the youngest in the State, it ought also to be the healthiest. We urge upon every citizen who feels an interest in the enterprise and prosperity of our county, to give earnest of his good will by his presence at these meetings. They instruct, elevate and refine; open to the inquiring mind new avenues for thought to explore, and gradually evolve from the misty depths of speculation, the fixed principles of good. In the North, where agriculture has become a science, these societies are thickly strewn in every conceivable direction, and are invariably *well attended*. This is one of the great reasons why the Northern farmer is superior to the Southern one. With lands no better than ours, they can frequently get more from one acre than we can from half-a-dozen. Brain-work does it, and we want our farmers to wake up, visit the meetings of our own Society regularly, and see if they cannot get into the way of doing a little of that same brain-work.

Hard at Work.—The distillers in this vicinity are making things fly around briskly while the sun shines for them. There is no knowing how long the present regulations may last, as it is a matter solely within the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington to make or unmake. We told our friends before the election that the law itself had not been changed, and we told them the exact truth. The fruit crop of this section is very abundant, and much of it is being turned into brandy to prevent it from rotting on the ground, as farmers have not the force sufficient to dry it in any quantity, as rapidly as the abundance demands.

Sticking to the Old Land Yet.—It is a gratifying thing to note that the exodus of farmers and others from this part of the country to the Western States and Texas, is almost wholly stopped. We hear of none now going. The lugubrious accounts sent back from Missouri, Kansas and Texas, by former citizens of this country to their friends here, have been like cold water on the back of many who had a desire to leave us for the 'far-off Paradise, and they have come to the conclusion that "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," at first sight, and that the West is not such a wonderful Paradise after all.

Gold Ore.—We were shown last week a specimen of ore, said to be gold, found in a small branch near Waughtown by a colored man. The finder states that when he drew it from the water it was a shining lump, but he subsequently broke it into small grains, which was its condition when we saw it. It certainly has the appearance of gold, and is as heavy.

It is understood that the County Commissioners, Sheriff, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor and Coroner, elected on the 4th ult., in the various counties, will be sworn into office on Monday next, 5th inst.

Population of Forsyth County.

The courtesy of John P. Vest, Esq., Census-taker for this county, has placed us in possession of the tabular statement presented below, exhibiting the population of Forsyth by townships, with the number of families, persons and voters in each township respectively. Mr. Vest certainly deserves credit for his energy in completing this tedious work as expeditiously as he did, for we are informed that the whole labor of the census of Forsyth was finished, and the returns sent to the Bureau at Washington, some days ago.

No.	Townships.	Families.	Persons.	Voters.
1	Winston	322	1694	320
2	South Fork	276	1398	252
3	Bethania	216	1160	239
4	Middle Fork	191	1040	200
5	Kernersville	190	994	204
6	Broadbay	203	993	192
7	Oldtown	176	860	172
8	Salem Chapel	167	848	163
9	Vienna	167	836	160
10	Old Richmond	158	833	148
11	Lewisville	158	816	147
12	Belew's Creek	160	817	152
13	Abbott's Creek	149	753	147
	Total,	2533	13,042	2496

Who has been Losing Horses?—If any person in Iredell, Davie, Davidson, Randolph, and so on down into South Carolina, has had a horse or horses stolen, at any time recently, he may be enabled, possibly, to learn something of their whereabouts by addressing Mr. B. Y. Kirkman, at Vienna P. O. in this (Forsyth) county.

Haystack Destroyed by Lightning.—Although we have been needing rain here badly for some days past, our friends above us have had plenty. On Monday night it rained very hard in parts of Stokes and Surry; the thunder and lightning was terrific. A haystack, belonging to Mr. Nick. Dalton, on Little Yadkin, was struck, we understand, and burned up almost instantaneously.

Here is a New Wrinkle.—It has been ascertained that where apple pomace is used in fruit distillation, the volume of water required to be added to prevent burning in boiling is equal to that of pomace; and in determining the capacity of distilleries where such material is used, Assessors and their designated assistants are authorized by the Internal Revenue Bureau to make such an allowance.

☞ Mr. S. T. Mickey, presented us with some fine specimens of his grapes, grown from vines a year old.

☞ See notice of examination of Public School teachers.

☞ See advertisement of Breast-pin lost. The finder will please call at this office.

The early risers of Wilmington saw a partial eclipse of the moon on the 25th inst.—*Standard.*

Well, if they *did* see it, it must have been because they were partially eclipsed themselves.

We learn from the *Standard* that the Council of State was to meet in the Executive office at Raleigh, on yesterday, for the purpose of comparing the vote for Attorney General. By next week, we shall be enabled to furnish our readers with the correct vote.

Caswell, Randolph and Stanley counties have been heard from, and Gen. Leach's actual majority in this District for Congress, is 1,239.

Burgen, the famous, or infamous tool of Holden, Kirk & Co., was still in jail in Raleigh at last accounts, nobody having been found willing to go that $5,000 bail. "The way of the transgressor," &c.

H. A. Tatum and M. V. Brown, tobacco manufacturers, of Patrick county, Va., have been committed to jail in default of $6,000 bail, each, for revenue frauds. M. V. Brown has been bailed for $6,000 and W. A. Robertson for $1,500 for the same offence. Both the latter are also from Patrick county. The accused will be tried at the December term of the U. S. District Court at Richmond, Va.

Gov. Holden has appointed Mr. John B. Neathery, of Raleigh, as his Private Secretary. C. W. Horner is still retained as his Clerk.

A North Carolina man, whose name is unknown, died at the Bull's Head Tavern, in Baltimore on last Sunday night week. His death was very sudden. He had been employed in attending one of the side shows of Dr. Thayer's circus. Who is missing?

It is rumored that Judge Watts, of the 6th Judicial District is about to resign, and it is hinted by the Tarboro *Southerner* that fears of coming trouble about the $5000 bribe he was said to have accepted, have something to do with his resignation.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* reports that a colored man named Nathan Jones, living in Greene county, beat his wife so brutally on last Sunday week, that she died from the wounds inflicted, in a few hours. The murderer has fled.

A young mulatto was arrested in Weldon on the 24th ult., on a telegraphic dispatch from Wilmington, charged with stealing a gold watch and a considerable sum of money. The fellow's name is James Rue, was carried back to Wilmington, much to the disgust of a damsel who accompanied him.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. A. L. Oerter, Mr. L. N. Clinard to Miss Mary E. Butner.

DIED,

At her residence, near this place, on Sunday the 28th ult., Mrs. Martha Griffin, aged 64 years.

In this place, on the 27th ult., the infant daughter of Joseph and Sarah Reich, aged about four weeks.

At his residence in Davidson county, Mr. Joseph Rothrock, aged nearly 88 years.

The "Duplex Machine Company," professing to do business at 697 Broadway, New York, and to sell Sewing Machines at $5 apiece, is a fraud. There is no such Company. There is a parcel of swindlers in New York, who are sending circulars to the honest people of this section, promising cheap sewing machines if the money is sent in advance. Let nobody send them a cent, or it will be lost. The Statesville *American* exposes the swindle, upon authority of Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of New York.

Two colored men, named respectively Clark and Fleming, and employed on the Western N. C. R. R., recently quarreled over domestic matters, when finally Clark attacked Fleming with a club, beat him severely and drove him into the French Broad river. It is supposed that Fleming was drowned, as he has not since been seen. An effort was made to arrest Clark by a man named Henry Williams, who shot himself in the attempt and the prisoner escaped.

On the night of the 24th ult., a colored girl confined in jail at Goldsboro, watched the jailor until he went to sleep in her cell, robbed him of his keys, locked him in the cell, and deliberately made her escape. She might have liberated every prisoner in the jail, but was satisfied with taking care of number 1.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that the present session of the University of North Carolina opened with *nine* students. What shows more plainly the fatal effect which the political mismanagement of the past two years has had upon this once noble institution.

A stabbing affray occurred a few miles from Raleigh, on the 24th ult., between two colored boys, which resulted in one of them receiving a severe, and perhaps fatal wound, in the abdomen.

Members of State Legislature.

SENATE.

1	R K Speed, J C Skinner, conservatives.	22	John W Graham, con
2	L C Latham, con.	23	Gaston Albright, con
3	E J Warren, con	24	Wilson Cary, col rad
4	Jesse Flythe, rad	25	J T Morehead, con
5	James W Beasly, rad	26	J A Gilmer, con., W A Smith, rad
6	Henry Eppes, col rad	27	Dr J M Worth, con
7	N B Bellamy, rad	28	R S Ledbetter, con
8	Joseph McCotter, rad	29	A J Dargan, con
9	L N B Battle, con	30	R C Jones, con
10	R F Lehman, W J Clark, radicals.	31	V Mauny, con
11	R W King, rad	32	W M Robbins, con
12	W A Allen, con	33	Frank O Robbins, con
13	C W McClammy, con Galloway col rad	34	Starling Adams, con
14	J C Currie con	35	Andrew C Cowles, con
15	R M Norment con	36	A C McIntosh, con
16	W C Troy, Dr C T Murphy, con	37	Dr. E Crowell, con
18	C H Brogdon rad	38	Geo H Whiteside, con
19	L P Olds, P B Hawkins, radicals	39	C L Cook, con
20	John A Hyman, col r.	40	Jas H Merrimon, con
21	E W Lassiter, S C Barnett, radicals	41	W B Council, con
		42	W W Flemming, con
		43	W L Love, con.
		Conservatives,	33
		Radicals,	17
		Conservative maj.	16

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Alamance, ——White, radical.
Alleghany, ——Gamble, conservative.
Ashe, S G Wilcox, conservative.
Alexander, ——Carson, independent.
Anson, W E Smith, con.
Beaufort, Thomas Sparrow, con.
Bertie, —— Robbins, rad.
Bladen, A W Fisher, rad.
Brunswick, John A. Brooks, rad.
Buncombe, Thomas D Johnson, con.
Burke, J C Mills, con.
Cabarrus, J L Henderson, con.
Caldwell, Ed. Jones, con.
Camden, (one conservative.)
Carteret, Dr. Martin, con,
Caswell, (three Radicals,)
Catawba, R B B Houston, con.
Chatham, R J Powell, J A Womack, cons.
Cherokee, B K Dickey, con.
Chowan, John Page, colored radical.
Clay, —— Anderson, con.
Cleveland, Lee M. McAfee, con.
Columbus, C C Gore, con.
Craven, B Tucker, R E R Dudly, G B Willis, c.rad
Cumberland, C W Broadfoot, J H Currie, con.
Currithck, (one conservative.)
Davidson, Jacob Clinard, con, J T. Brown, ind
Davie, James A Kelly, con.
Duplin, J D Sandford, —— Armstrong, con.
Edgecombe, R M Johnson Willis Bunn, c.rads
Forsyth, John P. Nisson, rad.
Franklin, J. Williamson, c. rad, J T Harris, rad
Gaston, J G Gullick, con.
Gates, (one conservative.)
Granville, T L Hargrove, E. B. Lyon, W H Reavis, all radicals.
Greene, —— Hardy, rad.
Guilford, Jonathan Harris, S C Rankin, cons.
Halifax, Chas Smith, John Bryant, col rads, John Renfrew, rad.
Harnett, Neill S. Stewart, con.
Haywood, W P Welch, rad.
Henderson, (one radical.)
Hertford, do
Hyde, —— Lucas, con.
Iredell, J H Hill, Thos A. Nicholson, con.
Jackson, T D Bryson, con.
Johnson, —— Hinant, —— Joyner, con.
Jones, (one conservative.)
Lenoir, B. F. Parrott, rad.
Lincoln, David Kincaid, con.
Macon, J L Robinson, con.
Madison, Nat. Kelsey, con.
Martin, —— Gregory, con.
McDowell, —— Grayson, con.
Mecklenburg, R P Waring, J S Reid, con.
Mitchell, —— Wiseman, con.
Montgomery, —— Morgan, rad.
Moore, Alexander Kelley, con.
Nash, —— Woodward, con.
New Hanover, —— Ashe, con., G Z French, rad. G L Mabson, col. rad.
Northampton, S N Buxton, Buxton Jones, rad.
Onslow, James E. Scott, con.
Orange, F N Strudwick, M. Atwater, cons.
Pasquotank, Thomas A. Sykes, col. rad.
Perquimons, —— Darden, rad.
Person, H T Jordan, con.
Pitt, —— Atkinson, —— Joyner cons.
Polk, —— Gartyson, rad.
Randolph, —— Tomlinson, con.
Richmond, Robert Fletcher, col. rad.
Robeson, Thos A McNeil, H B Regan, con.
Rockingham, —— Johns, David Settle, con.
Rowan, —— Crawford, F N Luckey, con.
Rutherford, J M Justice, Anti-Holden rad.
Sampson, J R Maxwell, con.
Stanley, (one conservative.)
Stokes, John G H Mitchell, con.
Surry, H C Hampton, con.
Transylvania, —— Duckworth, rad.
Tyrrell, T J Jarvis, con.
Union, T M J McCauley, con.
Wake, Henderson Hodge, rad, J W Young, rad. Willis Morgan, Stewart Ellison col rads.
Warren, Wm. Cawthorn Rich Falkner, col rads.
Watsuga, (one conservative.)
Wayne, D E Smith, con. John D Robinson, rad.
Wilkes, Tyre York, con.
Wilson, J W Dunham, con.
Yadkin, John G Marler, con.
Yancey, —— Young, con.
Washington, —— Guyther, rad.

Conservatives, 73, Radicals 44, Independents 2, Anti-Holden Radical, 1. Total, 120.

The War in Europe.

The Prussians Slowly Pressing on to Paris!--Mentz Besieged--Strasburg Bombarded for four Days--A great Battle Reported--France Confident.

Aug. 24. No news from the armies. At a meeting of the National Guard in Paris it was declared that no proposition for peace should be entertained while the Prussians remain on French territory. This is the universal sentiment of France.

Russia is alarmed at affairs in Poland. Many Poles are leaving to join the French service. There is also a movement on foot to effect the annexation of the Russian Baltic provinces to the German confederation.

Aug. 25. The French committee of defence has ordered the destruction of the crops and stores of provisions in the departments of the Marne and Seine.

Preparations are being made to besiege Metz with great vigor by the Prussians. The French have evacuated Chalons, and the Prussians are rapidly advancing to occupy it. Toul is being besieged, but is defended by the citizen soldiers with great gallantry.

The Empress Eugenie is still at the Tuileries and though unwearied in the discharge of her duties as Regent, is dejected at the French defeats.

Intelligence from the seat of war is vague and unimportant. It is credited, however, that the Prussians are slowly advancing, while the French Marshals do not permit their movements to become public. The Emperor Napoleon is with Marshal Bazaine. King William is with his centre, and appears confident of success.

Aug. 26. The German Uhlans are momentarily expected in sight of Paris. French patrols announce the event.

The bombardment of Strasburg lasted all Wednesday night. A large part of the citadel and arsenal were destroyed, and many fires took place in the city.

News from the seat of war announce no fighting yesterday. A sharp engagement took place at Stenay on Thursday in which the Prussians were successful. Many French were wounded.

Later.—Heavy fighting commenced at Stenay last night ten miles from Montmedy. The Prussians cut a road between Clamanges and Lamorcilly. The gates of Montmedy are closed, and an assault is momentarily expected.

The *Times* has the following: King William is leaving a sufficient force at Metz where the siege works rise like exhalations, and has joined the Crown Prince who is marching on Paris. McMahon's movement has begun to be intelligible. A fugitive from Wœrth, avoiding Metz, he passed through Vosges to Chalons where he was at once reinforced by the Garde Mobile and recruits. His obvious aim is to check the Crown Prince's march on Paris. Affecting to disregard McMahon, the Crown Prince passed Chalons, moving on McMahon's flank, offering him battle, which McMahon declined, retreating to Rheims, leaving Chalons to the Prussians. Since, Rheims itself has been abandoned, it being the obvious motive throughout to avoid a fight.

A fourth army, under the Prince Royal of Saxe Coburg is forming in Prussia, to co-operate with the 3rd army in the movement on Paris.

Aug. 27. The Prussians have abandoned the siege of Toul owing to the vigorous resistance of the garrison. Bourges, the capital city of the Department of Cher, is fortifying. It is stated that the Empress and French Senate and Corps Legislative will go thither if Paris is attacked. King William and the Crown Prince are moving on Paris by way of the Marne and Aube.

The Prussian Prince Royal has issued a proclamation saying Prussia makes war against the Emperor not the French people. The people have nothing to fear. The Prince announces his purpose to restore every line of travel interrupted or destroyed by army operations, so that labor and commerce may everywhere be renewed. The French officials are ordered to remain at their posts—their personal safety is guaranted.

There was a fight yesterday near Montmedy between advanced detachments of the French and Prussian armies, in which the latter were repulsed.

Aug. 28. The following intelligence is published: On the 25th at 9 a. m., Verdun was attacked by the Prussians 100,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince. After an ardent combat of three hours, during which 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians having suffered heavily by our artillery, were repulsed. Their loss was considerable. The guard mobile served our guns. We have five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on our ambulance train which was struck seventeen times. Two persons belonging to it were killed. The citizens made a vigorous defence.

The movements of the Prussians along the Aube seems to have been arrested. They are falling back on St. Dozier.

It is the opinion that the Prussians will reach Paris in a week unless unexpected combinations of the French generals should spoil their plans.

Aug. 29. There has been fighting all day at Dun, between Stenay and Verdun. The firing was steady from morning till night. No particulars.

Marshal Bazaine is still under the walls of Metz. The Prussians report typhus fever to be raging fearfully in that city.

The Prussian Landwehr are investing Thionville; the Prussians hold all of south Alsace.

Telegrams from Paris state that the city is being provisioned for a siege. The Minister of Agriculture has secured an immense amount of supplies. The French palaces have all been appropriated to the wounded.

Russia and England are strongly opposed to French dismembermont.

A Republican conspiracy has been discovered in South Germany.

It is reported in London at 11 o'clock this morning that there has been a great battle between the Crown Prince and McMahon, in which the latter was defeated. Strasburg and Pfalzburg hold out.

It is stated in London that the French ambassadors have asked the great Powers to guarantee the Napoleonic dynasty.

Later. Special London despatches from Montmedy report that a great and bloody battle commenced on Sunday evening at Mousson. The result yet undecided.

Strong reinforcements are pressing forward to McMahon.

Aug. 30.—The French ministers are about leaving Paris for Tours, and urge the Emperor to accompany them, but he replies that his place is with the army near Verdun where a great battle is imminent. There has been a series of bloody engagements in the wooded regions between Varennes and Stenay, but nothing decisive is known. The workshops in Paris all closed yesterday. The French War Office declares it has 900,000 men now in the triangle formed by Rheims, Rethel and Vousciers.

The Belgians hasten to the frontiers. Their presence will be necessary to protect the neutrality of the Kingdom.

The Bishop of Carlsruhe obtained twenty hours cessation of the bombardment of Strasburg, on the plea that it was contrary to the laws of humanity and modern warfare. Non-combatants were permitted to leave the city, and then the Prussians resumed their fire. The surrender of the place is thought to be a mere question of time.

A large number of Germans have been expelled from Paris. Every German arrested appeals to the American Minister for examination. Not a single American has yet been arrested as a spy. Ten out of every dozen thus arrested are Englishmen.

Later.—Everything is in a fog regarding the position of the armies, though it is known bloody fighting is going on. The latest dispatches are very confused.

Later.—A dispatch from Bouscancy, *via* London, says:

The Prussians attacked McMahon's army to-day near Beaumont, defeated it and drove it back on the Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French continued for several miles, was interrupted by the number of cannon and the quantity of provisions taken. The extent of the battle field was so vast that is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

Aug. 31.—Later advices discredit the foregoing, and say that McMahon has succeeded in separating the Prussian forces, and will give battle either to-day or to-morrow. Everything is in suspense awaiting the issue of the great battle at Ardennes or along the Neuse. The French peasantry are severely annoying the invaders all along the lines.

Prussians have abandoned Chalons, and their onward march has been arrested.—Scouts from Meziers, affirm that a battle occurred near there on Saturday last, and that the Prussians are retreating.

The battle which occurred the other day between Stenay and Dun, though desperate and bloody, led to no important results.—400 French Zouaves recently captured by the Prussians, and carried to Germany, have escaped and returned to France.—Napoleon reported sick at Edon.

The forced marches of the Crown Prince have used up many of his men. Thousands have been left behind, and the foot sore are transported in carts.

Very Later.—McMahon is entirely free in his movements and is co-operating with Bazaine. This must be true, as the Prussian regulars have stopped their advance upon Paris, and turned north, where he is posted in line of battle.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JENKINS & SKILES, Grocers and Confectioners.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1870.

Provisions.		Chop,	2
Bacon,	16½@18	Bran,	1
Lard,	18@20	*Grain.*	
Beef,	9@10	Wheat,	1 00@1 15
Veal,	6@8	Corn,	1 00@1 00
Mutton,	7@9	Rye,	95@1 00
Butter,	20@22	Oats,	45@50
Flour,	8(@31	Peas,	1 10@1 25
Meal,	2½@3		

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted, 17@18; Blackberries, 8@00
Peaches, paired, 12@16; Apples, 5@7
" ½ and ¼ 5@8

Miscellaneous.—Beeswax, 28 @ 30; Honey, 10@13; Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 45 @ 50 per cwt; Rags, white, 3½@4; Mixed, 3.

Danville Tobacco Market.

Aug. 30, 1870.

Lugs 6 to 8; Short Leaf, 8½ to 9; Middling 9½ to 10½; fair to very good dark, 11 to 14.

LOST!

A LARGE HAIR BREAST PIN, mounted with gold, between the store of Messrs. Patterson & Co., Salem, and the 3 mile branch, on Germanton Road.

The finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office.

Sept. 2, 1870. [34-1t pd.]

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES, BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.

Sept. 2, 1870.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the School Examiner of Forsyth County, will hold an examination of candidates for Teachers of Common Schools in said county, at Winston, for the several Townships, as follows:

For Belew's Creek, Salem Chapel and Kernersville townships, on Wednesday, the 21st of September, 1870.

For Bethania, Old Richmond, Vienna and Lewisville, on Thursday, 22d September.

For Old Town, Middle Fork and Abbott's Creek, on Friday, 23d September.

For Broadbay, South Fork and Winston, on Saturday, 24th September.

Each applicant is requested to be punctually present at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. H. WHITE, Jr.,
Sept. 1, 1870-34-4t Examiner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John Henry Lineback, dec'd., I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons owing the estate will please make settlement immediately.

JULIUS A. LINEBACK,
Administrator.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 25th, 1870. 3t.

State of North Carolina, } Superior Court
FORSYTH COUNTY. }

Henry W. Fries, Assignee
vs.
Mary A. Keehln, Francis E. Keehln and Adelaide Keehln, heirs at law of L. W. Keehln, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit, that a cause of action exists against the defendants above named, in favor of the plaintiff, H. W. Fries, and that said defendants are not residents of this State, but reside in the county of Bartholemew, State of Indiana; and it further appearing that summons were issued in this case against the said defendants returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 2nd Monday of September, 1870, which were ordered to be served on the defendants by publication for six successive weeks, in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C.—And let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250 00) with interest thereon from Feb. 17, 1857; and the further sum of $60,00, with interest from June the 8th, 1858, together with costs of action.—And let the defendants further take notice that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendants for the sums above mentioned due the plaintiff, which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 10th day of October, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken in said attachment.

Given under my hand, at office, in Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., August 19th, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County.
August 26, 1870. 33-6w.

State of North Carolina, } Superior Court
FORSYTH COUNTY. }

The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff,
against
William McMillan, as Administrato Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $200 from Spring term, 1869, of Forsyth Superior Court. Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $359 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
July 15,—6w

Bargains! Bargains!!

R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,
AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND
OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your

Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

NEW STYLE THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good

Threshing Machine,

they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candies and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; less quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

June 3, 1870. 21-3m.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION 1870.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

32-tf.

Ike After the Opera.

Since the night when Ike went to the opera he has been, as Mrs. Partington said, crazy, and the kind old dame has been fearful lest he should become "non pompous mentus, through his attempt at imitating the operations." The morning after the opera, at the breakfast table, Ike handed over his cup, and in a soft tongue sang:

"Will you, will you, Mrs. P.,
Help me to a cup of tea?"

The old lady looked at him with surprise, his conduct was so unusual, and for a moment she hesitated. He continued in a far more impassioned strain:

"Do not, do not keep me waiting,
Do not, pray, be hesitating,
I am anxious to be drinking,
So pour out as quick as winking."

She gave him the tea with a sigh as she saw the excitement in his face. He stirred it in silence, and in his abstraction took three spoonfuls of sugar. At last he sang again:

"Table cloths and cups and saucers,
Good white bread, and active jaws, sir,
Tea—gunpowder, and souchong—
Sweet enough, but not too strong."

"What do you mean, my boy?" said Mrs. Partington, tenderly.

"All right, steady, never clearer,
Never loved a breakfast dearer,
I'm not bound by witch or wizard,
So don't fret your precious gizzard."

"But Isaac ——" persisted the dame.—Ike struck his left hand upon the table, and swung his knife aloft in his right, looking at a plate upon the table, singing—

"What form is that to me appearing?
Is it mackerel or is it herring?
Let me dash upon it quick,
Ne'er again that fish shall kick—
Charge upon them, Isaac, charge!"

Before he had a chance to make a dash upon the fish, Mrs. Partington had dashed a tumbler of water into his face to restore him to "conscientiousness." It made him catch his breath for a moment, but he didn't sing any more at the table, though the opera fever still follows him elsewhere.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

Happy the man who is an early riser. Every morning day comes to him with a virgin love, full of bloom, purity and freshness.

A boy's idea of having a tooth drawn may be summed up as follows: "The doctor hitched fast on me, pulled his best, and just before it killed me the tooth came out."

Success is full of promise till men get it; and then it is last year's nest from which the bird has flown.

A man is first judged by his dress—afterwards by what he turns out to be.

Rumor iz a vagrant without a home and lives upon what it kan pick up.—*Billings.*

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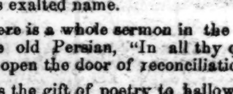

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